

SEND 'EM IN EARLY—  
“WANTS”  
FOR THE  
Xmas Journal—Next Sunday.

NO. 5,866.

# CHICAGO'S MAYOR LOOKS FOR A HANGING.

He Warns Boodle Aldermen  
of the Wrath of the  
Windy City Mob.

“NOT IDLE TALK AT ALL.”

Believes Actual Fear of Death  
May Stop the Street Car  
Franchise Deal.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 7.—Chicago's boodle  
Aldermen are likely to receive a pretty



Mrs. Herbert Gerry Shocked by the Heater in a Trolley Car.

One of the most remarkable experiences in the history of trolley accidents is related to the Journal by Mrs. Gerry. Her leg coming in contact with the heater, over which she sat, she received a shock which not only caused her the most excruciating pain, but turned a lock of her hair gray the following night. The accident occurred at East Orange, N. J. Mrs. Gerry has not ceased to suffer.

lively searching before they put through the fifty-year street car franchise extension. Under the promise of a reward, rumored to be \$1,500,000, they have at present enough votes promised to give away privileges worth \$30,000,000, but between now and next Monday night, when it is expected the ordinance will come up for passage, several things will happen.

Mayor Harrison is leading the opposition, and is backed up by both the Cook County Democrats and the Cook County Republican organization. Harrison has started out to raise a storm of indignation such as the city has never before seen. He has arranged for half-a-dozen mass meetings and will speak at all of them. Former Governor Altgeld, who differs with the Mayor on some political points, agrees with him in this matter, and will lend his assistance to the fight.

Altgeld advises the citizens of Chicago to use ropes to prevent the obnoxious ordinance from passing the Council. Mayor Harrison feels almost as strongly in the matter. Said he today:

"I would like to see 50,000 of the citizens of Chicago in and around the City Hall on the night the franchise-extension ordinance are voted on in the Council. Let the Aldermen face a crowd like that when they go into the chamber, and they will feel the weight of the responsibility that rests upon them."

"It is not idle talk at all, and I will not be surprised to see some hanging done in the streets of Chicago. I don't mind saying too, that I shall not send in a riot call when it starts."

"Let the people come down to the City Hall and make their feelings known, and let the Aldermen be given to understand that the city will not tolerate such a fraud as proposed. It will be impossible to get those ordinances through the Council."

In line with Harrison's comments was an announcement in an afternoon paper which read as follows:

WANTED—10,000 strong-armed and fearless men. Apply at the Council Chamber, with ropes, the night the Aldermen attempt to pass the street car franchise extension. Come prepared to do business.

# TRUANTS MUST 'WARE POLICE.

Small boys and girls living in this borough must be very careful while walking about the streets during school hours. They must not be surprised if a big policeman meets them, and asks them why they are not at school, who they are and where their parents live. This may be followed by a brief examination into their requirements. Chief Devery has ordered that, beginning with to-day, policemen must do this questioning.

When the morning squad goes to work to-day every policeman will receive a small pad neatly printed in different sized type upon which the names of all children between eight and sixteen years of age found "wandering" about the streets will be written. This will be in the form of a report to the School Board and if a flagrant case is found the "attendance officer" will investigate.

At Police Headquarters it was said that this action is the result of many complaints.

# SHE FOUND NEW TROLLEY PERIL.



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# Mrs. Herbert Gerry, Shocked by the Heater, Suffered Keenest Agony.

LOCK OF HAIR TURNS GRAY

Loses Color in a Night Where  
the Current "Hammered"

It is not often that such a concise description of the torments of a severe electric shock is given. This narrative, supplied to the Journal by Mrs. Herbert Gerry, of East Orange, N. J., proves that the trolley car is versatile in the infliction of pain.

Mrs. Gerry is still an invalid, although it is a week since contact with a defective car heater threw her into paroxysms of agony unlike anything she had ever imagined. The most striking visible trace of her adventure is a patch of gray hair over her right temple.

It produces a startling effect, this patch of gray among the bronze, and is the more remarkable as the face beneath it is young and comely.

# Gray Hairs in a Night.

"Yes," said Mrs. Gerry, seeing that the eyes of her visitor were attracted by this singularity, "that is one of the results of my experience in the trolley car. It is not strange and distressing! And it only happened last night. I was quite startled this morning when I saw the change."

"It was there, on my temple, that I felt and feel yet one of the most violent of the many symptoms produced by the electricity. There is nothing I can compare it to except a heavy hammer, hammer, hammer, hammer here on my temple!"

She was resting in her home at No. 15 Franklin street, East Orange, nestled in shawls. It is a beautiful home, commanding a view of the mountains and surrounded by lawns and flower beds. Her face was pale and showed traces of pain. Mrs. Gerry's husband is a member of the firm of S. B. Downs & Co., wholesale produce merchants.

"I had been making some calls in Orange," she continued, having been asked to tell her story from the beginning. "A car of the traction company's Bloomfield line stopped for me at a street corner, and I entered it with the intention of returning home. As it happened there was a vacant seat over one of the heaters which are placed under the benches."

# A Shock From the Heater.

"There is a metal register projecting several inches from the heater. I can't tell you exactly why it happened, but when I sat down this register came in contact with my leg."

"That was when the shock came. Describe it? Oh, dear! I can feel it now. It has been returning to me ever since. Why, it was a complication of sensations. I remember distinctly doubling up. My chin and my knees were pulled together by a strong and irresistible force. It seemed to me that my bones had melted. That's the only way I can convey it—my bones had melted, and my interior was quivering like

# Want to Extend Pier Lines.

The New York Harbor Line Board yesterday heard the application of the City Department of Docks and Ferries for an extension of the established United States pier head line on the New York side of the East River, between Thirty-first and Fifty-fourth streets. This is opposed by some on the ground that it should not be allowed till the rock obstructions are removed from the East River, where the extension is asked.

# GOULD TRIAL IS ENDED; JURORS ARE LOCKED UP.

Unable to Decide as to the  
Guilt of Mrs. Margaret  
E. Cody.

7 TO 5 FOR CONVICTION.

Millionaire's Heirs Said to Be  
Seeking Vindication  
Only.

MAY NOT PROSECUTE AGAIN.

Alleged Blackmailing Letters Sent  
For and Discussed at Length  
by the Members of  
the Jury.

Albany, Dec. 8.—2 A. M.—The jury at 1 A. M. stands: That Mrs. Cody is not guilty, five; that Mrs. Cody is guilty, seven.

The jurors argued long over the evidence. It is becoming apparent that a disagreement is the probable outcome.

Albany, Dec. 7.—When Judge Gregory's court adjourned at 11 o'clock to-night, old Mrs. Margaret E. Cody's fate lay with a jury disagreeing and locked up till 10 o'clock to-morrow. The jury took one ballot as to Mrs. Cody's guilt on the accusation of having attempted to blackmail Jay Gould's heirs, by charging that he had been married to Sarah Ann Angell years ago and had never been divorced.

The jury was evidently arguing over the alleged blackmailing letters sent by Mrs. Cody to Helen Gould and George J. Gould. They came into court at 7 o'clock and asked for those letters. Over them and the intention of Mrs. Cody in writing them, the jurors wrangled unsuccessfully until 11 o'clock, when the Court ordered them to be locked up for the night.

Only one ballot was taken, and it was said that the difference of opinion was so pronounced that any final agreement seemed impossible. If the jury fails to agree, Mrs. Cody goes back to jail to await another trial, unless the Goulds mercifully abandon the prosecution. The maximum punishment for the offence is five years' imprisonment.

The Court may make the imprisonment only twenty-four hours.

It has been intimated by District Attorney Cook that the Gould heirs want only vindication by a verdict, and do not wish to have Mrs. Cody suffer long in prison. This may advance the chances of a conviction.

It was a dreary day of talk. Patrick C. Dugan in addressing the jury for the defendant, referred to the wealth of the Goulds, and the fact that they had no money to prepare the case, and brought up the best lawyers from New York to conduct it, setting aside the District Attorney's office of Albany County, its chief and large staff of assistants and, he alleged, preventing Mrs. Angell from coming to Albany, while Mrs. Cody's life was searched from her birth. Mrs. Cody, he said, had been seven months in jail while this preparation had been made.

# Gould Family Accused.

Mr. Dugan even intimated that the Goulds had had the baptismal record of a church destroyed in order to prevent the discovery of the fact that Mrs. Cody, the Gould millions, he said, had been used to split Mrs. Angell from the jurisdiction of the court.

"If the Goulds want vindication," he added, "why don't they produce Mrs. Angell? She has sworn twice that she was Jay Gould's wife."

Mrs. Cody sat with her head bent low as he proceeded, her black veil and hat contrasted with her hair, almost white, and her sorrowful, wrinkled skin. As the young lawyer dwelt on her age, presumption of her good faith and sought to awaken sympathy, her head bowed lower and lower. Then she was heard to sob aloud.

As Mr. Dugan reached his climax Mrs. Cody's sobs grew louder; as he finished she burst up her hands and wept and screamed aloud. Her counsel sought to console her. "Amasa J. Parker, Jr., the young society man and lawyer, of Albany, and William McCutcheon, Esq., of New York, were denounced by Mr. Dugan for having abandoned Mrs. Cody for the Goulds in her extremity. Said he:

"No lawyer who has been and the confidences of his client as the one in this case has done should ever have another client or be permitted to practice again. Just think of it, gentlemen, all the papers that passed in confidence between him and Mrs. Cody—he surrendered to the other side. And for how much? What was the price? Mr. Speer has been on the stand. He testified that he had investigated the claim and thought it worth prosecuting. Mr. Parker has been prosecuted by the developments of the trial."

# Cook's Scathing Speech.

John T. Cook, District Attorney of Albany County, sat a mute spectator of the trial which was conducted by De Lancey Nicol. His modesty in the conduct of the case was overcome when it came to summing up for the people. Mr. Cook is not an orator, but a plain, blunt talker, and humor glints through his phrases.

When he was not reading from the prepared speech in manuscript which lay before him the facts which had been brought out by the testimony were discussed, and Mrs. Cody, he said, her motive was "gold, gold, gold, round and yellow, hard and cold."

# HARK, FROM THE TOMB!

Doleful Anti-Expansion Wail from Am-Yet-Alive G. Cleveland.

Former President Grover Cleveland was interviewed at Princeton yesterday on the new policy of the United States, and dictated the following for the Associated Press:

"Without going at all into details, I wish to say that I am ardently opposed to every feature of this annexation and expansion policy. I am sure that the public will not be deceived by the public opinion which is being created by the annexation of Hawaii. I have not changed my mind and remain opposed to this annexation, from Hawaii to the Philippines."

# ENGLAND REACHES OUT HER GRASPING HAND FOR A SHARE IN THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.



Secretary of State Hay.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Files  
a Formal Protest  
with Hay.

Claims Our Exclusive Con-  
trol Violates 1850  
Convention.

Britain Wants Joint Con-  
trol Over the Inter-  
Oceanic Lane.



British Ambassador Pauncefote.

# Meanwhile the Senate Committee Goes Right Along and Decides to Hurry Up Its Bill for Building the Isthmian Waterway.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, called to-day on Secretary of State Hay, and laying before him the British side of the Nicaraguan Canal case, as the British find it in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, protested that the exclusive control of the prospective canal by the United States would be a violation of the convention entered into in 1850.

As the State Department holds that Great Britain cannot interfere with this Government's declared intention to build the Nicaraguan Canal, there is no doubt that Sir Julian was formally notified of this country's attitude.

Some of the alarmists assume to believe that the British position in this matter portends serious friction between the United States and Great Britain. Nevertheless, the Senate Committee having the matter in charge went promptly to work to-day on the bill.

The consensus of Senatorial and State Department opinion is that England will fume for a while for the purpose of seeing if diplomacy can gain her the immense advantage of having joint control of the canal with the United States.

# England's Sturdy Front.

Diplomatic opinion is otherwise, however, and the British Ambassador's sturdy front lends a piquant interest to the subject. Should British opposition continue beyond the ordinary limits of diplomatic insistence, the Senate may act upon the Journal's advice of this morning and abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Here is an authoritative statement of the State Department's position:

The United States has two defenses against any assertion or exercise of interference, friendly or otherwise, by Great Britain.

First, the United States can immediately annul the treaty.

Second, under the treaty the United States can do anything she proposes to do without violating any of its terms, although the treaty has been abrogated by Great Britain's own acts.

One of the highest officials in the Department agreed heartily with the Journal that the best plan to pursue would be for the Senate to annul the treaty, thus putting beyond all question the right of the United States to erect and maintain fortifications at either end of the canal. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty seeks to deny this right to both Great Britain and the United States.

# England the First Offender.

The same official said: "This question should have been settled by the annulment of the treaty by the United States during the civil war. The British attitude was hostile to this Government then. England, however, broke the first and very im-

portant article of the treaty when she began to colonize on the Mosquito coast and Honduras. She is now standing on a liberal construction of the words in Article I. of the treaty, to the effect that neither the United States nor Great Britain "will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal."

"But the United States does not propose to acquire exclusive control. We have made a convention, certainly, with Costa Rica, and soon will agree with Nicaragua to build the canal. Therefore those two countries will have an interest. Article 3 of the treaty covers the interest of the parties actually building the canal. The article provides protection by the United States and Great Britain for the parties constructing the work. If England does not now propose to give that protection it can be applied furnished by the United States alone, or by the United States, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. And if England fails to guarantee such protection now she will break her contract in a second particular. For aside from all this it is certain, and England has been made aware of it by this time, that with or without the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the United States has the right to proceed, and that she intends to do it."

# Speedy Action in Congress.

The special committee of the Senate on the construction of the Nicaragua Canal met at 11 o'clock this morning. All the members were present, Senator Morgan presiding. The committee decided:

"To at once call up the bill for building the Nicaragua Canal, now on the Senate calendar, and push it to a speedy passage. The present bill should be so amended that it should specify that the United States should place a valuation upon the rights and franchises of the Maritime Canal Company, the maximum amount to be allowed being \$5,000,000."

The amendment to be offered to the Senate bill when the report is presented provides that \$5,000,000 be the maximum amount to be paid the Maritime Canal Company for its rights, franchises, etc., when it is able to present a clear bill of sale. The bill provides that the Maritime Canal Company shall be used as the agent through which the canal will be built, the United States retaining the right to annul the contract.

Senator Morgan was directed by the committee to press for immediate action. The bill will be called up and the report presented to-morrow, if possible. There is no disposition on the part of the Republican leaders in the Senate to place the bill in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. Senators Tamm, of Indiana, and Caffery, of Louisiana, have announced their intention of speaking against the measure. It is expected that several others may join them, but discussion is all the opposition that is anticipated.

# For Actual Ownership.

The Senate proposition differs with one urged by several Cabinet members. The Senate committee proposes to make the canal a purely commercial highway, the United States having the benefit of its share of the tolls and the consular trade sure to develop, but to be neutral in war times, the United States to have no special advantages then. Some of the President's

advisers favor the actual ownership of the canal and sovereignty over the route it traverses by this country. In times of war the United States' advantage would then be enormous.

# NO CANAL FORTS, SAYS ENGLAND.

Special Cable to the Journal.  
(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)  
London, Dec. 7.—A leading official, having the closest relations with the Central American republics and the Foreign Office, but who is desirous that his name remain unpublished, said this to the Journal correspondent to-day:

"The newspaper reports that Great Britain is going to waive her rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is directly contrary to the truth. Communications are proceeding between the Foreign Office and Secretary Hay on the British claims. The point of the demand is neutrality or a joint control of the Nicaragua Canal, with equal rights in peace and war."

"British officials trading with Central American ports have for some time been in correspondence with the Foreign Office, pointing out the paramount importance of an inter-oceanic canal to British trade and the necessity of preventing the United States from having the power to control the traffic or impose charges unfavorable to them, which, they maintain, would be assuredly done if the United States have the sole management."

"Besides the neutrality of the canal, the British Foreign Office will demand that the United States undertake not to fortify the entrances to the canal."

# WILL BUILD THE CANAL TOGETHER

London, Dec. 8.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"I have ascertained from the highest source that President McKinley has no thought of ignoring or violating British rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. On the contrary, when the proper time arrives, England will be invited to co-operate regarding the Nicaragua Canal."

The Washington correspondent of the Times makes a similar statement.

The Daily Chronicle says editorially: "The assurance given by our Washington correspondent cannot but cause great satisfaction in England. Yet there will probably be some division of opinion in England on the question of making the canal with public money. There is no reason why the work should not be done by private enterprise under a Governmental guarantee by both nations. Our interest in the matter is only that the canal should be free, neutral and open to all the world on equal terms."

# GETTING READY FOR ROOSEVELT GOVERNOR-ELECT'S WIFE IN- SPECTS EXECUTIVE MANSION WITH MRS. BLACK.

Albany, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, wife of the Governor-elect, arrived here this afternoon and was driven to the Executive Mansion. Her coming was in response to an invitation from Mrs. Frank S. Black, who thought the next mistress of the mansion would like to make an early acquaintance with its many intricacies.

William T. Youngs, the Governor-elect's private secretary, was Mrs. Roosevelt's escort.

Governor Black has never cared for the executive mansion or any other mansion. His affections are bound up in his little frame house in Troy. His home is there now, but Mrs. Black willingly agreed to suffer the discomforts of magnificence to aid her successor.

Mrs. Roosevelt dined to-night with Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver and left later for New York.

# Princeton's Gifts to the Princeton.

Princeton, Dec. 7.—The United States gunboat Princeton will be presented with the gifts of the New York, National and Philadelphia alumni societies, of Princeton University, next Saturday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Invitations to be present have been accepted by Secretary Long, President Patton, of Princeton University; ex-President Grover Cleveland, and other distinguished men.

The National Society will present a bronze bell, the New York Society an American flag, and the alumni of Philadelphia an embossed gold silver punch bowl.

# BAILEY REVIVES HIS CALICUS YOKE SCHEME.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Democratic situation was enlivened to-day by the apparently authoritative statement that Mr. Bailey would, at Senator's call, insist upon the passage of his original resolution of last Spring, binding all Democratic Representatives by caucus action, no matter what the personal opinions of the Representatives might be, or what the instructions they might have received from their constituents. A bare majority declaring in favor of a certain policy, Mr. Bailey decides, shall bind all Democrats.

This determination on Mr. Bailey's part makes pertinent his record as a Democrat when the Dingley bill was being framed. Some days ago Benton McMillin declared that in committee Mr. Bailey had voted in an un-Democratic way, and Mr. Bailey, safe in Texas, declared the statement untrue.

# Bailey's Telltale Record.

The Ways and Means Committee's records disclose the following interesting facts: On March 8, 1897, the Ways and Means Committee being in deliberation on the Dingley Tariff Bill, Representative McMillin moved to restore in the Dingley bill the wool schedule of the Wilson law, this schedule being popularly supposed to epitomize Democratic opinion on the subject of the tariff. The motion was carried to a vote, with the following startling results:

Cons—McMillin, Dem.; Swanson, Dem.; Wilson, Dem.  
Nays—Payne, Rep.; Dalzell, Rep.; Hopkins, Rep.; Grosvenor, Rep.; Russell, Rep.; Dooliver, Rep.; Steele, Rep.; Sturgeson, Rep.; Evans, Rep.; Bailey, Democrat.  
It must be remembered that Mr. Bailey had in the past voted for the very schedule

against which he voted when the Republican Tariff Bill was passed.

In the Dingley Tariff bill debate Mr. Bailey admitted that he voted to keep in the bill the schedule regarded by Democrats as the very worst, with the possible exception of the sugar schedule. He explained that he had thus stultified himself, because he had moved to reduce the rate on the whole woollen schedule 33 1/3 per cent.

# Independence for Democrats.

The Wilson bill placed the highest duties on fine goods, and the lowest on coarse goods. The present law places the highest duties on coarse or common goods, and the lowest on the finest goods. The policy is the high duties and the rich low duties. Yet Mr. Bailey voted for this arrangement.

The Dingley law, as passed by the Ways and Means Committee and approved by Mr. Bailey, carried the highest grades ever imposed on woollen fabrics. In view of Mr. Bailey's record, this is a very curious arrangement. Democrats fail to see why he should forbid a similar independence on the part of his Democratic colleagues.

# Sandbagged a Bartender.

Joseph Coyle, of No. 337 West Forty-ninth street, and Bernard Keighan, of No. 107 West Eighth street, twenty-five and twenty years old respectively, were arrested for sandbagging James Smith, of No. 450 West Forty-eighth street, a bartender in the saloon of H. J. H. Smith, at No. 120 Fifth avenue. Smith is in Roosevelt Hospital with a fractured skull. His assailants drank in Gallagher's saloon last night and when Smith demanded pay they fled. They ran off, but returned and were arrested.